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號六十七百二第第

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20th, 1923. 三第

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7.30 " "	8.00 " "	every 15 minutes	Stop
8.00 " "	8.30 " "	" 10 "	ping
	8.30 " "		Zou Stop
	8.37 " "		Stopping
	8.47 " "		Non Stop
	8.54 " "		Stopping
	9.04 " "		Non Stop
	9.11 " "		Stopping
	9.30 " "		Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 " "		every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " "	12.30 p.m. " "	15 "	ping
	12.40 " "		Non Stop
	12.47 " "		Stopping
	12.57 " "		Non Stop
	1.04 " "		Stopping
	1.13 " "		Non Stop
	1.29 " "		Stopping
1.30 p.m. to 4.00 " "		every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " "	4.30 " "	" 15 "	ping
4.38 " "	4.38 " "	" 10 "	
	6.40 " "		Non Stop
	6.47 " "		Stopping
	6.57 " "		Non Stop
	7.04 " "		Stopping
	7.13 " "		Non Stop
	7.20 " "		Stopping
	7.30 " "		Non Stop
	7.37 " "		Stopping
	7.47 " "		Non Stop
	7.54 " "		Stopping
	8.03 " "		Non Stop
	8.10 " "		Stopping



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	IVY		do.	do.
4771	JUST LIKE A DOLL		do.	The Red Caps
	JOURNEY'S END		do.	do.
4772	RUNNING WILD		do.	Vincent Lopez & His Hotel
	DOWN IN MARYLAND		do.	Pennsylvania Orchestra
4777	THAT BARKIN' DOG		do.	Markel's Orchestra
	AT THE WEEPING WIDOWS HALL		do.	do.
4780	HAWAIIAN NIGHTINGALE		Waltz	Rega Dance Orchestra
	ECHOES OF THE DANCE		do.	do.
4783	BURNING SANDS		Fox Trot	Vincent Lopez & His Hotel
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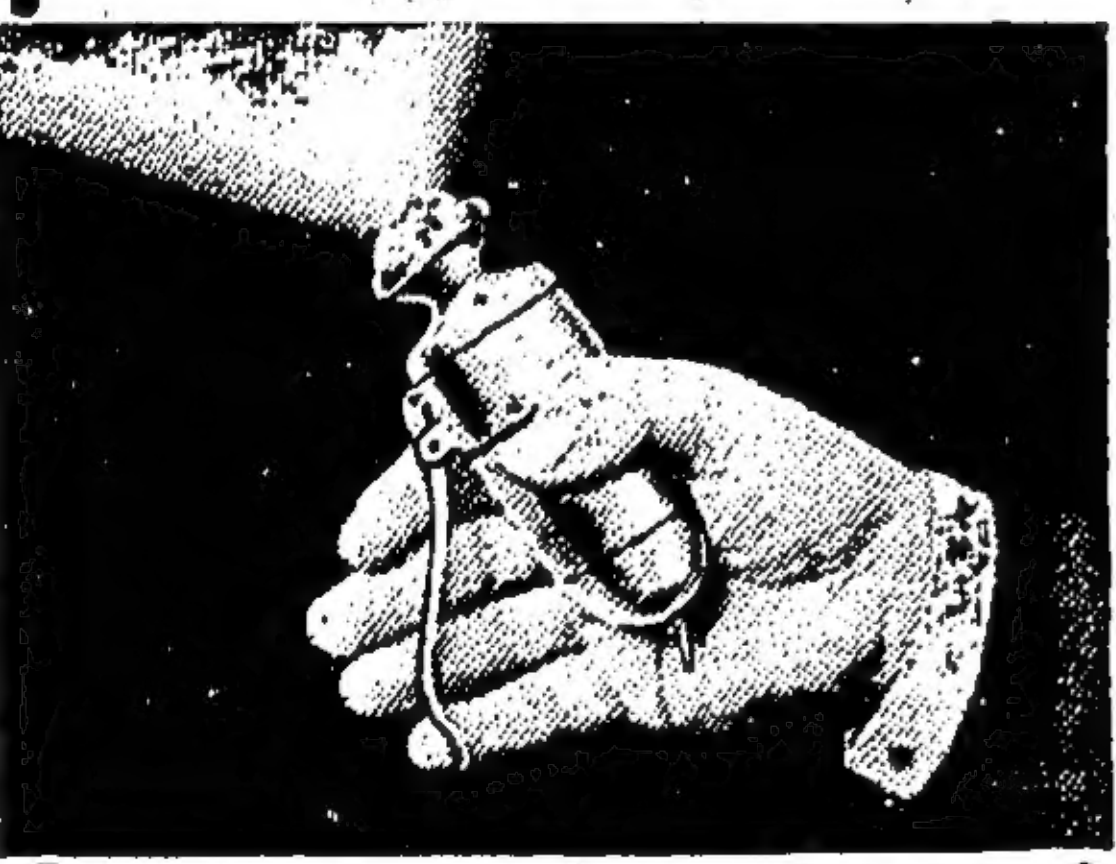
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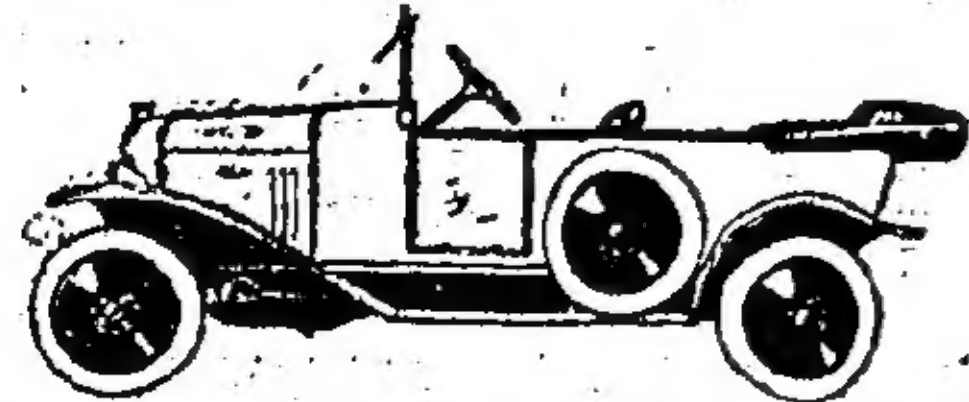
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CHINA EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

The China Educational Commission was a Commission of experts, appointed in response to a frequently expressed desire of missionaries to make "a careful study of the higher institutions of learning" in the land. It consisted of sixteen members, representative of the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and America, and including three Chinese. In the course of their travels, the Commission visited thirty-seven of the principal cities in China, inspecting between four and five hundred schools, Christian, Government, and private. The following summaries set forth by this Commission are interesting.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION

Until there is a stable Government in the land, and reliable revenues are provided for the support of schools, education will make but slow progress in the country. Strikes of students, teachers and school administrators, including the staff of the Ministry of Education, to enforce payment of arrears in salary have been too frequent. Nevertheless, in spite of internal strife and the diversion of school funds to military purposes, there is a genuine interest in education among all classes. The fact that the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Associated Educational Associations met in Canton last October, when Delegates from the central and northern provinces were in attendance, shows that the country is united educationally. One of the hopeful signs of the times is the formation of the Educational Reform Society, backed by the men who are really doing educational work in the country.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Taken all together, Government schools have about twenty times as many pupils as the Protestant Christian Schools, and the preponderance of the figures for Government education over those for Christian Schools will doubtless increase rather than diminish. But the case for the Christian Schools does not rest upon their number. Their sufficient vindication is found in the place which their graduates are already taking in the life of the nation and the Church, and the influence which the Schools themselves are exerting. Despite many defects due to the way in which they arose and the inadequate support which they have received, they have sent out men and women who are today holding places of great importance and exerting a significant influence in government, in education, in business affairs, and in the developing life of the Christian Church. On these men and women, and those who will follow them, will, in large part, rest the responsibility for the building up of the Church and for the permeation of industry, commerce and politics with these higher ideals which are essential to the attainment by China of a healthy national life and that place among the nations which her native ability and the extent of her resources naturally give her.

If the total population be counted at 300,000,000, and the total Protestant community at 1,000,000, it is computed that the Protestant community is doing fifteen times its proportionate share of the education of the country, and Protestant children are receiving an education in the ratio of seven to nine as compared with the whole population. Of the total population a little over one and one-third per cent is in school. Of the total Protestant population about ten per cent is in Protestant schools.

PLACE, PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The study which the Commission has made has brought them to the conviction that Christian principles may yet become the controlling force in China's life. But whether this will be so will depend in no small measure upon the wisdom and intelligence with which Christian education is carried on in the next few years. Evangelism is supremely important. But evangelism itself will fail, if there are not schools to produce evangelists who know the Christian message, can speak to their own people, Chinese to Chinese. If Christian education fails, the growing stream of non-Christian education and of anti-Christian influence will submerge the Christian movement, or reduce it to a place of minor importance. The future of Christian education is not yet assured. To say that it trembles in the balance is to use too strong language. There are many schools, well established, well equipped, well staffed, that cannot easily be destroyed. But it is not yet settled whether Christian education is to be the determining force or a relatively insignificant and diminishing factor in Chinese life. On the answer to this question will largely hang the decision whether China will become a Christian nation, perhaps the stronghold of Christianity in future centuries. If the present hour of opportunity is vigorously and wisely seized, if forgetting unimportant differences we unite all our efforts to build up a system of education, sound, vigorous, progressive, and fundamentally Christian, which in turn shall create a strong Christian community, expressing in its life the spirit and principles of Christianity we may look with hope to the time when the religion of Jesus shall be the religion of China.

BRITISH NOTE TO GERMANY.

TOO VAGUE AN OFFER.

NEW PROPOSAL INVITED.

The British Note in reply to the German reparations offer to the Allies was delivered to Herr von Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London, on May 13th. Lord Curzon, having referred to the German proposals as "the sequel of a suggestion which I made in a debate in the British Parliament on April 30th," says that these proposals have been a "great disappointment" to the British Government, and then sets out the reasons for this disappointment—namely, the inadequacy of the sum proposed in full payment of reparations and the failure to indicate precisely the guarantees which Germany proposes to offer. The British Government is persuaded, however, says Lord Curzon, that in her own interests Germany will "reconsider and expand" her proposals, so that they may become a basis of discussion.

The following is the text of the Note:—Your Excellency, His Majesty's Government have given their careful attention to the memorandum which Your Excellency communicated to me on the 2nd instant, and in which the German Government put forward their proposals for a settlement of the question of reparations. This action on their part is well known to have been the sequel of a suggestion which I made in a debate in the British Parliament on April 30th, and His Majesty's Government therefore, have a special interest in the response which has been returned to that appeal.

I cannot conceal from Your Excellency that the proposals of your Government have come as a great disappointment, and that the unfavourable impression which they have made upon His Majesty's Government, as well as on their Allies, is one which, in my opinion, the German Government might and ought to have foreseen and therefore guarded against. The proposals are far from corresponding either in form or in substance to what His Majesty's Government might reasonably have expected to be made in answer to the advice which I have on more than one occasion ventured to convey to the German Government through Your Excellency, and to the more direct invitation extended to them in the speech referred to. The main grounds of this legitimate disappointment are the following:—

(1) The German Government offer, in total payment of their acknowledged debt, a sum which, falling far below the moderate amount forming the basis of the British scheme submitted to the Paris Conference of January last, must have been known in advance to be altogether unacceptable to the Allied Governments. Furthermore, the payment of even this inadequate sum is made dependent on the issue of a series of international loans, the success of which in the conditions predicated must be largely speculative. So much so, that the scheme proposed by the German Government actually contains provisions dealing with the contingency of the loans not materializing. Moreover, the arrangements proposed under this head involve financial conditions less burdensome to Germany than if the loans were to be successful, so that no real incentive is thereby held out for her to attempt to raise them.

(2) The failure of the German reply to indicate with greater precision the nature of the guarantees which they are disposed to offer is more particularly to be regretted. The Allied Governments, instead of receiving concrete and substantial proposals in this respect, are confronted with vague assurances and references to future negotiations, which, in a business transaction of this kind, are lacking in practical value.

The disappointment is enhanced by the belief which His Majesty's Government would like to entertain, that indications are to be found in the German memorandum that the German Government recognize the responsibility resting upon them to make an earnest effort to discharge their obligations under the Treaty of Versailles in a manner which the Allies could regard as both equitable and sincere. If Germany did intend to open the way to an effectual and speedy solution of a problem, the failure to settle which is gravely disturbing the political and economic condition of Europe, and indeed of the whole world, then it seems unfortunate that she should not have shown a keener appreciation of the lines on which alone can any such settlement be sought.

His Majesty's Government, for their part, are persuaded that in her own interest Germany will see the advantage of displaying a greater readiness to grapple with the realities of the case and, discarding all "irrelevant or controversial issues" will proceed to reconsider and to expand their proposals in such a way as to convert them into a feasible basis of further discussion. In such discussion His Majesty's Government will at the suitable moment be ready to take part by the side of their Allies, with whom they share a practical interest in this question, which they have no intention to abandon, as well as the desire to terminate a situation of international peril. But they cannot conceal from the German Government that the first step towards the realization of any such hope must be the recognition by Germany that a contribution much more serious and much more precise is required than any which has yet been forthcoming. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CURZON OF KILBURN.

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HONGKONG.

THE RAID ON PRESIDENT LI'S PALACE

LI SENDS TELEGRAM TO PROVINCES.

President Li Yuan Hing sent an urgent telegram to Marshal Tiao Kun and General Wu Pei Fu on June 10th and at the same time circulated it throughout the country. The telegram reads:—

"I have endeavored to retain Premier Chang Shou Tseng but in vain. I have requested others to form a cabinet, but they fear to do so. The Metropolitan Police and gendarmerie went on strike, and the city is disturbed like a seething cauldron. All sorts of wild rumours have been circulated. This state of affairs is said to be politically inspired.

"To-day hundreds of police and gendarmes of the lower grade broke into my residence without reason. Their pretext was to ask for their arrears of salaries. Should the head of a state be held responsible for such a matter? A group of men styling themselves 'Citizens' Petition Union' called a mass meeting as a result of which crowds of men, nearly one thousand in number, surrounded my residence.

"I came in as President by law, and when I go out I must do so by law. An old man of sixty years is uncertain of the rest of his life. How can he stick to his position? The action of the police and the gendarmes cannot be but an attempt to force me into an illegal action. You (Tiao Kun and Wu Pei Fu) are both guardians of the State and cannot look upon the situation with indifference. I am awaiting your immediate reply.

PRESIDENT STATES HIS CASE TO PARLIAMENT.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE MESSAGE.

The President communicated a dispatch to both Houses of Parliament giving a full account of what happened in the political world of Peking between the 10th and 10th inst. The following is a free translation of the document:—

General Chang Shou Tseng's Cabinet resigned on the 8th inst. The next day General Ching Ying Yen and Mr. Jui Chi Chow were dispatched to Tientsin to persuade General Chang to come back but he firmly refused to do so. On the 8th inst. several hundred officers representing the military and police entered the Presidential Mansion by the Hsin Hua Men and surrounded Chu Jen Tang to demand their arrears of salaries from the President. They retired only after repeated exhortations had been made.

Efforts were made to persuade Dr. Wellington Koo to form a Cabinet and the latter was on the point of consenting when refusal of co-operation on the part of certain persons made him change his mind. At the same time delegates were sent to the Cabinet Office to get the blank sheets for the Mandates prepared and left behind for use by General Chang Shou Tseng but these in charge refused to release them. On the morning of the 9th inst. the police throughout the city and in the suburbs went on strike, which called forth enquiries at the President's private residence by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body. In the afternoon a few dozen people gathered at the Tien An Men to open a so-called Citizens' Mass Meeting, distributing handbills in which false charges against the President were printed. On that day all guards at the Hsin Hua Men and at the President's residence were called off and telephonic communication between the latter place and the outside world was cut.

At the recommendations of the military and police authorities Dr. W. W. Yen was approached with the offer of the Prime Ministership. When consultation with Dr. Yen in this connection was going on a group of officers numbering several hundred rushed into the President's residence on Sunday afternoon to demand their back pay. They were later followed by so-called Citizens' Petition Union holding flags with inscriptions against the President. Dr. Yen declined the offer when the President expressed himself in favour of firmly abiding by the law.

President Li points out that he was requested to resume the Presidency last summer when he was living in retirement in Tientsin. As he came by law he must go in the same way. He would not establish a bad precedent by relinquishing his post without Parliament's taking any action on the question. As the President is in no way directly responsible for the administration of state affairs it is highly improper for the officers to gather at his residence under the excuse of demanding their back pay or for the "citizens" to demand his resignation owing to maladministration.

The situation is extremely critical: the old Cabinet cannot be retained while obstructions are being placed in the way of forming a new one by anybody. The President has now been pressed into a very difficult position simply because of his desire to uphold law. He has practically been deprived of the liberty accorded to all free citizens by the Provisional Constitution. It is quite uncertain what troubles are in store for the country.

The President believes that such a state of affairs is contrary to Parliament's wish to maintain law and righteousness. He informs the two Houses that telegrams have been dispatched to Marshal Tiao Kun and General Wu Pei Fu for advice while strenuous efforts are being made to have a Cabinet organized for the maintenance of the status quo. In conclusion the President calls the Parliamentarians' attention to the above statement in order that they may know the real situation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

[BY "DEIMER".]

A friend remarked to me recently that it was surprising the number of players one comes across who know nothing of the Rules and Etiquette of Golf. I do not think it is really so surprising because there are two kinds of golfers—those who are keen on the game, and those who play it merely for exercise. As both types are to be found playing at the same time it is not unreasonable to suppose that friction will arise from time to time. The golfer is frequently annoyed and put off his game by the man who is merely out for exercise, and the latter is frequently annoyed by being told by the former what he may or may not do. The question arises what can be done to make things pleasant for both parties?

I fancy I remember reading sometime ago a suggestion that no man should be elected a member of a Golf Club without first having passed an examination in the rules and etiquette. This would be very pleasant for the keen golfer, but I do not think it would appeal to the others, and, as Golf Clubs are costly institutions to run, money is one of the first considerations. One man's dollar is as good as another's, so I fear that the Club who were bold enough to start this scheme would soon become financially embarrassed.

The only solution, I think, is for all of us who use the golf course to make a point of knowing and observing the few essential rules which will prevent us from interfering with the pleasure of others.

As I am writing this article mainly for those who have not bothered to study the book of rules, I am going to point out in the following paragraphs the few essential points to be observed on the course. I take it that the player who does not care about the rules would never enter a competition and therefore, if he breaks the majority of the rules and his opponent does not mind, he is doing no real harm to other players on the course.

Here I may mention that a player who does enter a competition without knowing the rules can almost be described as cheating; that is, of course, assuming there is no appointed umpire, as is usually the case in ordinary Club competitions. The moment he enters he becomes not only a competitor but also an umpire, and, as such, must, in fairness, to the other competitors, be able to check his partner if he incurs a penalty stroke.

Now for the essential points in etiquette and the rules. The first paragraph in the "Etiquette of Golf" states:—"No one should stand close to, or directly behind, the ball, mark, or hole, when a player is making a stroke."

On the putting green no one should stand beyond the hole in the line of a player's stroke. These are directions that should be carefully obeyed, as non-observance of them can completely spoil a player's shot. Movement or noise is apt to take his mind off the shot at a critical moment. Furthermore, this paragraph is not intended to apply only to players taking part in their own game. On our whole courses in the Colony there is a good deal of crossing, and, naturally, it often happens that the players taking part in two distinct matches are playing quite close to each other. It should also be remembered that it is recognised that players driving off a tee have the right of way, so that players within range of, and approaching in the direction of, a tee on which there are players waiting to drive off should stand still, until all the players on the tee have driven. When a player calls "fore" before taking a shot it is courteous to stand still and to signal an indication that you have heard his warning. It is extraordinary how a player is attracted by a moving object, so, even though we cannot remember to be courteous in this respect, we should remember that it is safer to stand still.

(Continued on next column.)

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SALARY.

GIVING HIS SERVICES FREE.

President Li Yuan Hing, in the course of an interview given to Press correspondents mentioned that he had not received one cent from the Government for his services though he was entitled to draw a salary of \$10,000 a month. He was giving his services free.

His Excellency, in replying to a question, said that he had not yet received promises of moral support from the provinces—there was hardly time for that—but he had issued telegrams to Tiao Kun and Wu Pei Fu asking them how they proposed to handle the political situation which had developed. But his telegrams had been stopped by the Chinotungpu. Even the telephones in his house were out of order for a time yesterday. He described himself as surrounded by official handbills—himself isolated on Pao-tzu, with not a single soldier to protect him.

Para. 3 says:—"No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and an out of range, nor play up to the putting green till the party in front have holed out and moved away."

This appears to be only a matter of common-sense, but there are many offenders against this rule, the reason usually being that the player, being an indifferent player, says to himself: "I cannot reach them." This is a mistaken idea; any one is liable to hit a ball 200 yards with a driver, even though he be a 9-handicap man, so why run any risk? There is practically no time saved by racing after the players ahead, and it is distinctly unpleasant to feel that the players behind one are pressing.

Para. 4 runs:—"Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them." This, however, is frequently done and is most irritating to the players who are waiting to approach the green; furthermore, it is a useless practice as the player who does it does not, as a rule, take any care over the shot and therefore is more likely to do harm than good to his putting.

Para. 5:—"Players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and, having given such a signal, they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach." It is astonishing how rarely players observe this. Times out of number I have seen players signal the match following them to come through, and then race on ahead if the lost ball is found before the other players have had time to pass them. This is a very foolish proceeding, for it is most uncomfortable to play hurriedly, and it is very annoying for the players who had been signalled to come through to start off and then be held up. When one considers that one has only to wait, roughly, four minutes it is not worth while to rush wildly on.

There are nine short paragraphs in the "Etiquette," but the four I have quoted are those that most affect the general comfort of other players. Before concluding I would like to draw attention to one or two points in Rule 1, of "The Rules of Golf," which, if only players will observe it, will cause fewer unpleasant remarks to be made.

First of all, a single player has no standing on the course. I have seen a match held up by a single player and I have heard the contestants complain, but they themselves are to blame. This is not a question of etiquette; it is a rule, and the players concerned should simply call "fore" and play on. The single player has no more right to be obstructing them than an amah with a perambulator has.

There is one more paragraph to this rule to which I must call attention, viz., "If a match fail to keep its place on the green, and lose in distance more than one clear hole on the player in front, it may be passed on request being made." This is quite fair and reasonable, and players who are held up by the match in front, provided that match has lost in distance more than one complete hole, should not hesitate to ask to go through. Probably the average member of a Golf Club thinks the Rule book is far too big to study and therefore leaves it alone altogether. If this is the case, I hope, he will learn at least the four short paragraphs on etiquette and the two short extracts from Rule 1 which I have quoted in this article, and make up his mind to observe them.

LOST GOLF BALL COMEDY.

PLAYERS SHOT INTO HIS POCKET.

There were some wonderful scoring and at least one remarkable freak shot in the first day's play in the Daily Mail £1,000 golf tournament on the Lytham and St. Annes course at St. Annes-on-Sea.

During the play a curious experience befell Aubrey Bomer, the French champion. At the 14th hole he hit a smash shot, and the ball struck a tank a few yards in front and went straight up in the air. Bomer looked round to see where it had dropped, when a spectator said, "It's in your pocket." There Bomer found it.

There is precedent for Bomer's freak. Playing to the second green at St. Andrews, the Horace Hutchinson ball landed on the shoulder of R. Kirk, the secretary of St. Andrews Golf Club, and lodged in his breast pocket.

In a match at the Cassiobury Park course of the West Herts club, one of the players made a drive from the tee on a misty day and no one could tell where the ball went. After prolonged search in all directions, it was discovered in the "turn-up" of one of the player's trousers. He had carried it in this position from the tee to the hole.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted with the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st inst., at 12 noon.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [873]

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FIEUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves; hence, the introduction of Fieuzal Glass, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fieuzal lenses, of any prescription in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 33, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT. [93]

THE EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE PUBLIC MEETING.

MR. MACKINTOSH'S ALLEGATIONS ANSWERED.

REASON FOR THE "COMPARATIVE FAILURE OF THE BRITISH CHILD."

NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR KOWLOON.

With the permission of the Government, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has forwarded to us for publication the following copy of a letter which he has received from the Colonial Secretary with reference to the resolutions passed at the Public Meeting last March on the subject of the Education of British children in Hongkong:

[COPY.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th June, 1923.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th March enclosing a copy of resolutions regarding the education of British children, which were passed at a public meeting held on the 8th March.

2.—The first resolution reads:—

"That kindergarten schools for children between the ages of five and nine years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay, and Causeway Bay, and in some part of the central district of the city."

The Government consider that primary schools should be maintained at convenient centres for the education of children between the ages of five and nine years inclusive, under the supervision of teachers trained in modern methods. Such schools exist at the Peak, at Causeway Bay, and in Kowloon. It is proposed to move the Causeway Bay school to the neighbourhood of Leighton Hill, and to open a new primary school at Quarry Bay. It is not proposed at present to open a primary school in the central district of Victoria, as the Military School, Peak School, and Victoria School amply meet the existing demand.

3.—The second resolution:—

"That it is essential that British boys and girls above the age of nine should receive a better education in the Colony than at present."

Does not, perhaps, call for separate comment, as the subsequent resolutions suggest means by which the end may be achieved.

4.—The third resolution is:—

"That such education should be of such a character as to enable scholars on leaving school at the age of about seventeen years to pass the standard of the London Matriculation Examination."

The proposal to adopt the London Matriculation examination as a standard was made by Mr. Mackintosh, who preferred it to the Hongkong University Matriculation because, "although the two things are practically identical, the London Matriculation examination makes a second language compulsory and it is just this second language which makes all the difference to the market value of the boy." The London examination requires one language only in addition to English, and, as French is compulsory at the Kowloon School, the objection raised by Mr. Mackintosh falls to the ground.

5.—Mr. Mackintosh, in the course of his argument, stated that he knew nothing was dangerous, as a good all-round general education, and he added that, if there was any parent in the Colony who wanted to make his son an engineer or an agriculturist, he was entitled to demand the creation of a school whose curriculum would normally and ordinarily prepare the boy to pass the appropriate examination. The chief merit of the London Matriculation examination, as this Government understands it, is that it is designed to ensure that the candidate has the grounding of a good all-round general education, and to this end he is required to take five subjects and to pass in all five at the same time. Failure in one subject necessitates the taking of all five subjects again at a subsequent examination. The Hongkong University examination is designed to fulfil a similar purpose.

6.—In the course of the discussion on this third resolution, Mr. Mackintosh is reported as follows:—

"He must congratulate the last speaker if he had succeeded in obtaining a syllabus of the Peak School, the Victoria School, or even the Kowloon British School. He had asked on several occasions at meetings of the Education Board that the syllabus be placed upon the table, but had always received the same answer—that they were in the course of preparation. It had been his painful duty to point out over and over again that mathematics were not taught at all in these schools,

or perhaps it would be more correct to say that they had only recently begun to be taught. He failed to see how they were going to get the boys up to the Matriculation standard if they did not begin to teach them mathematics—by which he meant simply algebra and geometry. He suggested that it should be in the resolution that the type of education should be on definite matriculation lines."

In view of the wide publicity which has been given in Mr. Mackintosh's remarks, the Government consider it necessary to make the following statement:—

(a.) Every school in the Colony is required to have a syllabus and no new school may be opened until its syllabus is approved. As regards the Kowloon School, which is the only British School where there are senior pupils, copies of the syllabus are displayed in the classrooms, and in April, 1921, the syllabus was definitely shown to Mr. Mackintosh and other members of a visiting Sub-Committee of the Board of Education. Mr. Mackintosh, at a meeting of the Board, asked for a copy of the syllabus and it was laid before the Board at its next meeting.

(b.) Mathematics have been taught at the Kowloon School since the first opening of the School. Fifteen months ago, Mr. Mackintosh, in his capacity of Registrar of the University, forwarded to the Director of Education the University examination results in algebra and geometry for the School. At his inspection in December last Mr. Mackintosh took a class in geometry.

(c.) After the opening of the Hongkong University, the University's Matriculation examination was definitely adopted as a compulsory standard for all secondary schools in the Colony, including the Kowloon School.

7.—The answer of the Government to the third resolution is that the education in its schools is of such a character as to enable scholars on leaving school to pass the Hongkong University examination; and that, in view of the position which that University holds in the Colony, the Government is not prepared to substitute for its examination the Matriculation examination of the University of London.

8.—It is, however, the case that, while boys from Queen's College and similar schools can and do attain this Matriculation standard, the scholars from the Kowloon School fail, as a rule, to do so, and this crucial fact appears to be the basis of the demand for reform in the education of British children. It remains to be seen whether, and to what extent, such reform is practicable.

9.—The fault is not to be found in the standard or type of education, which is in no way inferior to that obtaining in Queen's College; nor does it lie in the quality of the teaching staff, the average qualifications of the teachers at the Kowloon School being much higher than it is at Queen's College, where a number of locally trained teachers are employed. Nor is there any economy of expenditure at the Kowloon School, where the cost to public funds of each scholar is approximately three times as great as the cost at Queen's College. On the other hand, the British scholar starts with decided advantage, compared with the Chinese scholar, that English is his native language.

10.—The reason for the comparative failure of the British child is, in the opinion of the Government, to be found mainly in causes which are not within its control. The British child is not a permanent resident in the sense that the Chinese child is. He comes to the Colony at varying ages, and leaves it periodically when his parents go on furlough. At Queen's College the average boy goes right through the school for five or six years at least and in many cases for seven or eight years. At the Kowloon School, since the year 1914, only twenty-five children, apart from those now in attendance, are recorded as having remained until the age of fifteen or over, and of these only eight were at the school for as long as three years. In the years 1920-1923 inclusive there have been no boys aged seventeen; there have been ten boys aged sixteen, eight of whom entered school for the first time at the age of fourteen; there have been sixteen boys aged fifteen, ten of whom entered school at the age of fourteen. There is no boy or girl now at the school aged fifteen and upwards who has attended regularly and without interruption since the age of ten. Irregularity of attendance, especially when classes are small, does not merely set back the child who is absent. On his return he must be coached up to the standard which his class has reached in his absence, and this involves the delaying of the other children until he can catch them up. No improvement in educational facilities can repair the damage caused by long intermittent school attendance, and, as long as this state of affairs continues, it is not possible to equip the average British child with an education equal to that which he would acquire at home or equal to that which the Chinese boy acquires at Queen's College.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE TRAVELLER'S RETURN.

CHINESE HOME FROM AMERICA ARRESTED ON LANDING.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in illegal possession of forty-one empty cartridge cases. He was defended by Mr. A. McCallum. It appeared that he was arrested on the ss. "President Jefferson," and the cartridge cases were found hidden in a box containing packets of chewing gum. Defendant stated that he was given the box by a friend who wanted him to take it to the country for him to a friend. He did not know what was in the box until the police opened it.

Mr. McCallum pointed out that the man had made no attempt to conceal the box, for it was found in the tray of his travelling trunk. He had been a grocer in America for eighteen years and was returning to his own country to settle down.

A fine of \$100 was imposed.

A FREAK OF HEIGHT.

Standing about four and a half feet in height, and with a face of childlike simplicity, a Chinese, charged with hawking without a licence, was sentenced to six strokes with a light cane by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy yesterday. As the delinquent turned to go, however, the interpreter informed his Worship that the defendant was over sixteen years of age, and the punishment was not therefore legal.

"How old are you?" asked the Magistrate of the defendant.

To the amazement of the Court the reply came "I am twenty years of age, sir." His Worship, used to surprise, did not turn a hair. "Fine five dollars," he ejaculated tersely. To the onlooker the young man looked no more than twelve years of age.

11.—The British child is subject to the further disadvantage of an unfavourable environment. Eastern surroundings, and particularly Eastern servants, tend to a child grows out of babyhood the climate begins to sap his energy.

12.—The fourth and fifth resolutions advise:

"That, in order to avoid duplication of the teaching staff, a school for the co-education of boys and girls be established."

"That such a school should be a day school and not a boarding school."

That Government accepts the recommendation as to a day school, but it considers that, under local conditions, the best results cannot be obtained while the system of co-educating boys and girls continues. The average British boy in Hongkong requires stricter discipline and supervision than does the average British girl, in order to ensure the proper performance of task, and the purpose aimed at in his education is different.

13.—The Government accepts the sixth resolution,

"That the staff, as regards teaching qualifications, approximate so far as possible to the present staff of Queen's College, and that continuity of staff, especially of the seniors, should be secured."

It has been pointed out in the ninth paragraph of this letter that the average qualification of the Kowloon School staff is considerably higher than at Queen's College.

14.—The seventh resolution reads:—

"That it is essential, in order to make such a school as is suggested a success, that the parents should earnestly co-operate with the staff of the school in:

(1) Maintaining strict discipline over the boys and girls;

(2) In securing the regular attendance of the boys and girls at school."

The Government concurs that the co-operation of parents on these lines is essential, in order that their children may get the fullest benefit from the educational facilities which are provided.

15.—The Government agrees in principle with the eighth and last resolution:—

"That adequate playing grounds should be attached to the school and that the playing of games should be compulsory for boys and girls."

There is, however, the difficulty that, with present means of communication, there is no site available which is both sufficiently central for purposes of a day school and at the same time sufficiently large to allow of adequate playing grounds. In the proposed laying out of King's Park for recreation purposes a suitable area will be made available for the Kowloon School.

16.—A considerable majority of the British children in the Colony reside in Kowloon, and the Government proposes, accordingly, that the secondary schools for British boys and girls should be in Kowloon. It is the intention to erect a temporary building on land adjoining the present Kowloon School and to allocate the one building to boys and the other to girls. An area large enough for two schools with playing grounds will be earmarked within the residential district which has been laid out by the Town Planning Committee, but it is considered inadvisable to make definite plans for building until the tramway service is in operation and the development of the neighbourhood has substantially progressed. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM JESS-DAVIES).]

A CHINESE NEW-YEAR ROBBERY CASE.

COMPRADE OF EUROPEAN FIRM THE VICTIM.

Wu Lan Fan was indicted yesterday for having been concerned in an armed robbery at the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at West Point, on the morning of the 13th February last, when the compadore of the firm, Mr. Hung Hing-fat, was robbed of a watch and appendages and \$1,070 in cash. The senior clerk, Abdul Rahim Abbas, was also robbed of a metal watch and chain.

The Jury empanelled for the case was as follows:—Messrs. R. T. Matheson, L. Yates, C. M. Sequeira, W. J. Eldridge, W. Patton, A. M. Tavares and H. Penny.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, in outlining the case, said that on the morning of the 13th February last at 9.20 o'clock an armed robbery took place at the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at West Point. There were in the office at the time four men—the compadore, the senior clerk (an Indian) and two Chinese clerks; three of whom would be called as witnesses; the other man was ill and unable to attend.

Two men entered the premises and asked for a man called Chung Ho. They were told that he was not there. The two men then produced revolvers and held up the four occupants, tied their hands with tape, gagged them with towels and wine cups and drove them into the back part of the office where they were tied to chairs. Two more robbers, in addition to the first two, appeared whilst this was going on, and yet another two, making six in all. Two of these four men were armed with rusty daggers, and two with revolvers. Two of the robbers mounted guard over the inmates and the remainder ransacked the office, opened the safe, and removed money amounting to \$1,070. The compadore and the senior clerk each had a watch and chain taken from them.

Afterwards the robbers made good their escape without being caught. The four men were released by an officer who came into the office shortly afterwards. The prisoner was now being charged with being one of the robbers. He left the place on February 15th and was not arrested until the 15th May in a house in Elgin Street. He was at once put on an identification parade with fifteen other men. He was picked out without any hesitation both by the compadore and the senior clerk as having taken part in the robbery. The senior clerk would tell the Court that he had taken the trouble to take particular notice of this man's features and therefore had no difficulty in recognising him in a row of 16 men. The prisoner had made a statement totally denying the charge.

The first witness called was Mr. Hung Hing-fat, the compadore, who said that on the date in question the prisoner and another man entered the office and asked to see a certain clerk. They were told the man was not there. The prisoner and his companion then drew revolvers and told him to stand aside. Other men, armed with revolvers and daggers, appeared, and the witness was ordered to put his hands behind his back. Someone pinned his hands and a cup was forced into his mouth by the prisoner. The witness went on to describe how he was robbed of his watch and chain and the cash. His private papers were not touched.

The senior clerk, Mr. Abbas, told the Court that he took particular notice of the shape of the robber's features and of the shape of the prisoner's nose, ears and eyes, so that he had no difficulty in recognising him on parade.

Evidence was also given by one of the two Chinese clerks in the office at the time and by Detective-Inspector Eames as to the arrest.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said the whole case depended upon the evidence as to identification given by the compadore and the senior clerk.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty."

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner, described the case as a most cowardly one. "It is a very bad case and I shall take care that it will be a long time before you will be let loose on Hongkong society again."

The prisoner was then sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to receive fifteen strokes with the "cat."

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GONNETZ).]

THE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

CONSTABLE SENT TO GAOL FOR FIVE YEARS.

The case in which a Chinese Constable, named Man Chuen, was found "Guilty" on the previous day of manslaughter—in that he unlawfully caused his wife's death by kicking her—was concluded yesterday morning.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the Jury had found him "Guilty" of causing his wife's death by kicking her. According to the evidence, there were two kicks and the prisoner must have kicked the woman hard, which was a very serious matter. There were, however, two things to take into consideration, one was that he had made no attempt to escape, but went up to the hospital to see his wife and was very much grieved at the whole affair. The other point was that the Jury had made a strong recommendation for mercy on his behalf, and, having regard to his previous good character with the police force, he sentenced the prisoner to five years' imprisonment.

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HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that from the 1st JULY, 1923, until further notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Franc 1.00.

R. M. MACALPINE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [977]

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that from the 1st JULY, 1923, until further notice, the Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Franc 1.00.

N. LUND,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1923. [977]

G. R.

THE Office of the SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS has been REMOVED to the First Floor of BRADSHAW ARCADE.

E. R. HALLIFAX,
SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS.

[981]

RICKMERS LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BERTRAM RICKMERS"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon today.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 26th inst. at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NAMMOORE VERNON & CO'S.

CARL BOEDER & CO'S
HAMBURG & ANTWERP (LTD.),
Agents, Rickmers Line,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1923. [9-0]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 18th JULY, 1923,
commencing at 3.00 P.M.,
at their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.
This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery, capable of producing 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (twenty cent) coins or 500,000 (two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd., or the Undersigned.)

Terms:—20% of purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN ONE LOT
On
TUESDAY,
The 17th Day of July, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
At their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 18, Wing Hing Street, and Second ALL THAT piece of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2188 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS
Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
and
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS
Auctioneers.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence from the Colony of our Managing Director Mr. WRI WING SAM, Mr. SYDNEY NG QUINN is hereby appointed to act in his stead, and in the event of Mr. QUINN's absence from Office at any time, Messrs. TSAN PAK WONG and JOSEPH CHARLES TAM are authorized to Sign jointly Per Procuration for the Firm until further notice.

THE GENERAL COMMERCIAL CO., LTD.

Dated Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [964]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

EXTRA GYMNASIA MEETING is fixed for SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1923.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries Close Saturday, 23rd June, 1923. [972]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS in THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD., entitled to an Allotment of Shares in THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., are requested to forward their Claims to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

[964]

G. R.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 70,000 Gallons (approximately), or Less Quantity, of Rangoon O.T.S. LUBRICATING OIL, subject to the following Conditions:—

(a) The Oil is believed to be pure, unadulterated, and is not guaranteed. A Sample can be seen on application.

(b) The Oil shall be cleared with All Faults and Errors of Description, Quantity, Measurement or Enumeration, and no claim for any Subsequent Loss or Error will be admitted. The Purchaser shall be deemed to have inspected the material, and should be purchase without previous inspection, it shall be at his own risk.

(c) Purchasers must provide their own containers for the Removal of the Oil. The Oil, which is in tanks, will be run off into Purchaser's containers without charge, but the Purchaser must be represented at the time the Oil is run off in order to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the Oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.

(d) Any Coopering, etc., necessary to the containers provided by Purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay usual Admiralty charges for such services.

(e) Arrangements for Removal of the Oil shall be made by Purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatsoever after the Oil leaves the Yard.

(f) Payment to be made before the Oil leaves the Yard.

(g) The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the Oil from sale or to dispose of all or any part thereof as they may decide.

(h) Tenders in Sealed Envelopes, marked "TENDER FOR LUBRICATING OIL" should be lodged at the Office of the Naval Store Officer on or before Noon of the 28th JUNE, 1923.

A. W. GRUNDY,
Naval Store Officer.

H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong. [969]

S. S. "CHINA."

APPEAL TO AN ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT DATED 21st JUNE, 1923.

TENDERS are invited up to the 23rd DAY of JUNE, 1923, for the Purchase of the above-named Vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on board.

Permits to view be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of \$500 returnable after decision on the Tenders has been reached.

PARTICULARS.

Port of Register—San Francisco.
A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 8,000 fitted with internal Electric Lighting.

Length overall be we. Perpendiculars 410'4"
Breadth 32'8"
Depth 22'2"
Draft fully laden 22'2"
Gross Tonnage 5,000 Tons
Nett 3,188 "
Cargo cubic feet 2,360 "

Where—Govan, Scotland
When—1859
By Whom—Fairfield S. & E. Co.
Builder Capacity 1,367 Tons.
Engines and Boilers made by Fairfield S. & E. Co.

First Cabin accommodation 140 Passengers
Second Cabin accommodation 40 "
Bunk Storage accommodation 55 "
There are on board one Motor Lifeboat, twenty two lifeboats and large number of Life Preservers and Lifebuoys.

The Ship is to be Sold with all Deck Stores, Engine Room Stores, Commissary Equipment including Silverware, Cutlery and glassware, and all Cabin Fittings including Electric Fans, Mattresses, Pillows and Linen as they now are on board the vessel.

All Tenders shall be deemed to have inspected the Ship and the Purchaser will take the Ship her tackle and furniture with all faults in the condition in which they lie at the time that the Contract for Sale is entered into.

Any error mis-statement or mis-description of particulars shall not vitiate any sale made in pursuance of any Tender received hereunder or entitle the Purchaser to compensation.

The Undersigned shall not be concerned to see to the Registration of the Ship but will at the cost of the Purchaser, execute a Bill of Sale in his favour.

The Undersigned shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.
Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, Courts of Justice, Hongkong, up to Noon on the 23rd day of June, 1923.
HUGH A. NISBET,
Registrar.
Hongkong, 16th day of June, 1923. [963]

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8773 for 200 Shares numbered 77151 to 77200, 47301 to 47350, 110052 to 110076, 121989 to 122037, 84151 to 84175; Certificate No. 8774 for 200 Shares numbered 50551 to 50600, 37101 to 37200; Certificate No. 8775 for 80 Shares numbered 69551 to 70000 all registered in the Name of Mr. LAM CHOR YIN have been LOST or DESTROYED, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 7th day of JULY, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1923. [922]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE TRANSFER REGISTER of the above Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 30th JUNE, 1923, to SATURDAY the 30th JUNE, 1923, both days inclusive, the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

Warrants will be payable at THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1923. [940]

HOTEL TO LET.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL,
HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON.

(ONE MINUTE WALK FROM THE STAR FERRY.)

NEW and Unfurnished Up-to-date First Class European Residential Tourist Hotel of Six Stories high with Extensive Roof Garden and Basement suitable for Garage.

More than 90 Large and Airy Rooms and each Story is furnished with 9 Sanitary Baths and 7 Water Closets.

One Large and Long Hall as Dining Room which can hold about 150 Persons; One Smoking and Sitting Room; 2 Billiard Rooms; One Private and One Public Bar in the First Story.

A fashionable Electric Elevator; one Boiler; all Electric Lights, Fans, Bells and Fittings will be furnished.

The construction of this Hotel will be completed at the end of this month and same can be leased on 5 or 10 years to carry on business from the beginning of July, 1923.

For Rent and Particulars, Please apply to—
TONG WA LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
43A, Queen's Road East.

MR. LAI HIN MAN,
c/o ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. [941]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"SICILIA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 16th JUNE, 1923.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out and marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf or B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1923. [970]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"POLERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th June, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 2nd July, 1923, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th June, 1923, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1923. [974]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4306. [107]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and

Prize Medals.

FROM

Messrs. JOHN DEWAR

& SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to

His Majesty the King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHONE No. C. 616.

DEATHS.

FEDERSPIEL.—At Shanghai, on June 14th, Max HOLGER FEDERSPIEL (Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.), aged 36 years.

HERMITAGE.—At Shanghai, on June 14th, JOHN CHARLES ARTHUR, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. HERMITAGE, aged one year and nine months.

MYERS.—At Peitsho, on June 12th, Rev. HENRY V. S. MYERS, D.D. Aged 81 years.

WADE GARDINER.—At London, on June 18th, J. P. WADE GARDINER, formerly Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and afterwards Agent in New York.

IN MEMORIAM.

TURNER.—To the dear memory of STERNA TURNER, sister of the Matilda Hospital, Hongkong, and of the London Hospital, who passed away on 20th June, 1920, at Deh-I-Sard, Persia, en route to Kerman, and was interred at Baft. "In glad Thanksgiving for her life."

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20th, 1923.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING SCHEME.

NATURALLY a good deal of interest has been aroused in the latest scheme administered by the COLONIAL SECRETARY for promoting the building of dwelling houses in the Colony. It looks at first sight a highly attractive proposition, but we regret to say that our own reflections on the scheme leave us with little or no admiration for it. The basis of the scheme is the grant of free land on leases running for forty years—not land in the outlying parts of the urban districts which might be bought at ten or fifteen cents a foot, for the COLONIAL SECRETARY recognises that this is insufficient to tempt the building speculator. His scheme, as he said, is one which is only likely to appeal to the Chinese capitalist. What is aimed at is the building on land worth a dollar or two dollars a foot. Let us suppose, then, that a building site of 10,000 ft., worth a dollar a foot, is

granted by the Government free of charge on a forty years' lease. The agreed value of the land is \$10,000. People in Hongkong do not usually acquire land of that value to erect upon it flimsy structures such as the Government scheme for a "Bungalow City" contemplated. In his illustration, the COLONIAL SECRETARY suggested a building costing about \$20,000. We do not get palaces in Hongkong for that sum, but dwellings with no more, if as much, accommodation as could be obtained in most other parts of the world for half the money. It seems to us that the man who takes up land under the conditions laid down by the COLONIAL SECRETARY must make a regular business of building—must, in short, be a building speculator. A thing is at present he must be prepared to build a second house practically as soon as the first is completed, for, in Hongkong, the value of sites appreciates as soon as the sites are chosen. How many Crown lots which are put up to auction are sold at the upset price? The general experience has been that they sell for double and treble the upset price. The probability is, then, that, under the Government scheme, the value of the land will have doubled before the erection of a house has been completed. Of course, the reply of the Government to this will be: "So much the better, for as soon as the land doubles in value the lessee must sell and reinvest the original capital sum in another house, and continue so to sell and build again until there is an end to the shortage which is responsible for the rapid enhancement of the value of the land." So much for the point regarding the land. Now as to the house built upon it. Let us forget for a moment the startling tendency of land-values to appreciate as soon as sites are selected, and consider what class of house a speculator would be likely to erect on land deemed to be worth a dollar or more a foot, and what rental he could expect to get for it if it were let. Assuming that the house cost \$20,000 to erect, would the builder care to let it at a rental of less than \$170 a month, that is, a return of roughly ten per cent. on his outlay? (The COLONIAL SECRETARY was advised in regard to the proposed "Bungalow City" that flimsy houses built at a cost of \$4,000 each could not be let at less than \$100 a month, though we think there is something manifestly wrong about the estimate, notwithstanding that the COLONIAL SECRETARY has confirmed the accuracy of his reported statement on the subject. On this basis the economic rent of a twenty-thousand dollar house would be over \$160 a month.) The builder of the house might be prepared, of course, to let it far below the economic rent in anticipation of a quick sale, and yet because of the fact that he could not give the tenant, in the circumstances, security of tenure for any length of time. Clearly, the scheme would do nothing for the man of moderate circumstances. It might be said that the people who buy this new property would be vacating other property in the Colony, which would thus become available for others. But is it not likely, is it not even probable, that the purchasers of this property would be wealthy men from outside the Colony? Large as the influx into the Colony always is in times of unrest in the neighbouring province, it would certainly be very much greater if the accommodation for more existed. As we view the matter, it is only the Chinese speculator and the wealthy Chinese who would stand to derive any benefit from the scheme. We do not see how it would help the poorer class Chinese residents. And there is absolutely nothing in it for the low-salaried Europeans, whom it is the professed desire of the Government especially to assist. We may be wrong in some of these conclusions. If so, we would welcome enlightenment, for we have no wish to discourage the Government from making any effort that might seem to them to contribute to a solution of what is unquestionably a very serious problem, which will require their unceasing attention for many years to come.

At the Marine Court, yesterday morning, before Commander C. W. Buckwith, R.N., a boatwoman was fined \$30 for making fast her boat to the s.s. Ming Nany while the vessel was under way in the harbour on Monday.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday evening in Post Office Buildings, Mr. G. R. Sayer, presided; those also present being Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and Dr. W. J. Woodman (Assistant Medical Officer of Health). There was no business of public interest.

Gen. Sir Gomes da Costa, K.C.M.G., the well-known Portuguese military leader now in Shanghai, was guest of honour at a reception given at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs last week by General Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sunkiang, and Mr. Han Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. There was quite a representative gathering, those present including members of the Consular Body and of the Portuguese community, as well as a large number of Chinese and foreign officials and business men.

There are some interesting points in President Li Yuan-hung's career, says a Peking Contemporary. Sir John Jordan knew him when he was third engineer on a small cruiser, and it is said that even to-day Scotchmen, particularly from the Clyde districts, have a quite extraordinary feeling when they see him in his ordinary clothes, for there is an indefinable something about the way he wears a blue reefer coat that only men who have been in the engineering acquire. In summer the white suits with double pockets that he affects are just the sort of thing every man on the coast has. President Li Yuan-hung was only transferred from the naval to the military arm after the Sino-Japanese war. Although he is very modest about it he speaks English quite well and knows Japanese too, having studied fortifications in Japan for two years.

A correspondent informs a Hankow contemporary that at a poker game, played by a party of Chinese in Hankow, recently, the players adopted the following original terminology: A full house of three kings and a pair of jacks was referred to as "three cooks and two houseboys." Having reference to the former status of some of the members of the club where the game was played. Four aces were referred to as "four bandits"—the highest cards on the political table in China at present. Three Queens were spoken of as "three commissioners" (women supposed to talk) but who rank below bandits and former cooks. The tens were called "consuls," and all below tens were simply "common people."

This correspondent, however, does not tell us that we are to take the above as being indicative of violent anti-foreign feeling.

DISEASE IN HONGKONG.
A BAD WEEK.

"The Medical Officer of Health's return of notifiable diseases for the week ended June 16th shows 8 cases of plague and 4 deaths from the disease; 14 cases of small-pox, but 20 deaths from the disease in that week. There were 6 cases of enteric fever reported during the week and there were 16 deaths

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]ETNA VOLCANO IN
ERUPTION.TERRIFYING EXPERIENCES OF THE
FUGITIVES.

LONDON, June 18th.

Reports from Rome show that the eruption of Mount Etna was most disastrous, three villages and numerous small hamlets, being buried in the burning lava. The town of Linguaglossa has been almost surrounded.

Five tremendous warning explosions spread terror everywhere, and a general exodus began. Women and children wept and fell on their knees, appealing to God and the Virgin Mary.

A long procession of terrified fugitives hastened down the valley from Castiglione and a neighbouring village, turning ever and anon to look at the lava streams, that seemed to be rolling down on all sides.

ETNA A MASS OF STEAM SMOKE
AND LAVA.

After the explosions hot cinders were ejected in clouds, apocalyptic the atmosphere and enveloping the district for over ten miles round. A hail of burning stones fell and spread fire through the vineyards and fields.

The fissures through which the lava is pouring are far below the summit of the volcano, which is one huge burning mass of steam, smoke and lava. Seen from Taormina, Mt. Etna looks like a huge flaming furnace. The region is covered with black dust.

LINGUAGLOSSA AND CASTIGLIONE
MAY BE SAVED.

The latest news says that the lava stream which threatened Linguaglossa and Castiglione has broken into several branches and deviated into side valleys, hence it is hoped that these towns will escape destruction. They have been almost entirely evacuated by orders of the Authorities.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
HOMELESS.

Thirty thousand people have been rendered homeless, but no casualties have been reported up to the present. Troops and officials are rushing to the help of the inhabitants. It is believed that the damage is already greater than that caused by the eruptions in 1910 and 1911.

LAVA STREAMS STILL
ADVANCING.

LATER.

Advisers from Messina state that fragments of solidified lava from Mount Etna have fallen as far as Giardini and Taormina, lying thickly on the ground. The largest stream of lava is over thirty feet deep, and is advancing at the rate of 23 yards an hour, destroying everything in its path. The villages of Pisciotta, Pallumellata and Ferro are completely buried and the town of Linguaglossa is now encircled by four streams of lava, one of which is encroaching upon it. Fishes have appeared at various places in the locality.

VESUVIUS ALSO ACTIVE.
Advisers from Naples state that Vesuvius has emitted much lava and steam during the last twenty-four hours.

SOUTH AFRICA'S
UNEMPLOYED.STRANGE SCENE IN HOUSE OF
PARLIAMENT.

CAPETOWN, June 18th.

A strange scene occurred in the House of Assembly. While the Minister of Lands was replying during the debate on the unemployment vote, three representatives of the Witwatersrand unemployed chained themselves to the railing of the public gallery, suffragette fashion, and harangued the House, denouncing the failure of the Government and Parliament to relieve the prevailing distress and demanding work.

The proceedings were suspended for a quarter of an hour. The minister subsequently claimed that the Government was spending more than had ever been spent on providing employment.

DUTCH OIL COMPANY'S
REPORT.PROFITS NOT UNSATISFACTORY.
DESPITE DIFFICULTIES.

AMSTERDAM, June 18th.

The report of the Royal Dutch Oil Company states that results for 1922 are not unsatisfactory, despite the difficulties encountered. The profits amounted to 57,500,000 guilders.

SOCONY REQUEST CRITICISED.

The report hopes that the Dutch Government will encourage use by foreign firms of Dutch Indies ports, by reducing the tariffs similarly to those in force at many foreign ports. It declares that the Standard Oil Company's request for permission to co-operate with Dutch companies in the Dutch Indies, on the ground that Dutch interests are allowed to exploit American oilfields, is an "erroneous" representation of facts, and merely political propaganda.

ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING
RUSSIAN OILFIELDS.

The report goes on to say that the time is not yet propitious for the resumption of business with Russia, but the first step in the direction of a reconstruction of the Russian oil industry has been made by an arrangement with the principal ex-owners of Russian oil enterprises, in order to reach an ultimate agreement which would remove the fear that one ex-owner might acquire oilfields formerly belonging to others.

LIQUOR ON SHIPS
AN IMPORTANT RULING.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Mr. A. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury) has instructed the public health officials to comply fully with the laws of foreign nations, which compel their ships to carry adequate supplies of medicinal liquors. The order is to be interpreted as meaning that dietary wine rations for crews will be considered medicinal.

"RED" ACTIVITIES.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT SERIOUSLY PERTURBED.
LONDON, June 18th.
It is reported that the Afghan Government is seriously perturbed at the movement of troops at Bokhara and in the Trans-Caspian territory, where the "Red" army has been reinforced by new battalions and technical units from central Russia. A number of "Red" military posts on the Afghan border have been increased in strength and the fortress at Kushk is being repaired.

A Bolshevik report says that the reinforcement is connected with a scheme of intensified colonisation by Russian peasants.

BRITISH SUGAR DUTY.

MOTION FOR ABOLITION
DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 18th.

The House of Commons has rejected the Labour motion to abolish the Sugar Duty, by 297 votes to 153.

Mr. Hon. Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that in spite of the increased duty, the consumption of sugar last year was 74 lbs. per head, compared with 51 lbs. in 1920 and 93 lbs. in 1914.

RUHR SENTENCES.

DIRECTORS CONVICTED IN THEIR
ABSENCE.

BERLIN, June 18th.

The five directors mentioned in a cable message dated June 16th, were sentenced in contumacia.

DUTCH INDIES LOAN LISTS
OPENED.

LONDON, June 18th.

The lists of the Dutch Indies Loan mentioned in a cable message dated June 16th have been opened.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS DEATH.

CASE OF SUICIDE WHILEST OF
UNSOOUND MIND.

LONDON, June 18th.

At the inquest on the late Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Primrose, a verdict was recorded of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

LATEST CABLES.

AMUNDSEN'S POLAR FLIGHT
ABANDONED.SUGGESTED REASON FOR THE
ABANDONMENT.

LONDON, June 18th.

It is thought in connection with the cable message from Christiania, that Amundsen's abandonment of his trans-Polar flight was due to engine trouble. The most elaborate measures had been taken to assist the explorer. Two expeditions had left, one from Bergen and one from Hamburg, to establish food depôts and to lay a trail on the snow fields in the north of Spitzbergen. The trail was to be laid by means of coloured gauze dropped from aeroplanes.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHRISTIANIA, June 18th.

The Minister of Defence has a telegram from Amundsen's brother stating that Amundsen has telegraphed to him from Norwick, Alaska: "Trial flight on May 11th. Result very unsatisfactory. Sorry am forced to abandon the proposed flight."

The Admiralty has ordered the Amundsen Relief Expedition to return from Spitzbergen as soon as possible.

MUDANIA ARMISTICE.

VIOLATED BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18th.

The British authorities have received information that the Turks were endeavouring to remove from Thrace guns and troops clandestinely sent there in violation of the Mudania armistice when Turco-Greek hostilities were threatened. Hearing of a concentration at Silivria, British aeroplanes photographed the unusual activity, and destroyers watched the port by night. They caught the transport early this morning. The seizure proves conclusively the failure of the Turkish military preparations in Thrace.

[A cable message published yesterday reported the British capture of a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora.]

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

THIRD SESSION OF COURT OPENS.

THE HAGUE, June 18th.

The third session of the Permanent Court of International Justice has opened at the Peace Palace, Doctor Loder presiding. The new Judge, Doctor Wang Chung Hui of China, replacing the late Judge Barbosa, was installed, also Professor Walter Schrecking, appointed by Germany to participate in the case of the steamer *Albatross*, which the German Government refused a passage through the Kiel Canal in 1921, as to which the Allies are claiming damages against Germany under the Versailles Treaty. Germany alleges that the ship was proceeding to Danzig with a cargo of four thousand tons of war material for Poland, which was then at war with Russia.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT.

U.S. PROPOSALS UNDER
CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, June 18th.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Somervell, Mr. Donald McNeill confirmed the conclusion of a treaty for the enforcement of prohibition on the importation of liquor, whereby United States officers were allowed to search British vessels within twelve miles from the coast, in return for which the United States would allow liquor on British vessels if placed in bond within that area. The matter was being considered. The proposal did not involve altering the international law as regards territorial waters.

HOW IT AFFECTS FRENCH SEAMEN.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

It is stated that the French Ambassador has arranged for sailors on French steamers to receive half a litre of wine daily on homeward voyages after the three mile limit, within which wine aboard will be locked up.

ACCIDENTALLY BOMBED.

AFGHANS RE-EIVE COMPENSATION.

SIMLA, June 18th.

British airmen accidentally violated the Afghan border in the course of operations against tribesmen whose offences included firing on British troops and kidnapping Hindus. Bombs were dropped, and killed two and wounded five Afghans, also doing damage to livestock. The British Government has made an unqualified apology and arranged to pay full compensation.

INDIAN AGITATOR ARRESTED.

NAGPUR, June 18th.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, a prominent non-cooperator, and member of the working committee of the National Congress, also a leader of the passive resistance movement against prohibition of the national flag in processions, has been arrested.

FLAMANDISATION OF GHENT
UNIVERSITY.

BRUSSELS, June 18th.

H. M. de King has entrusted M. Theunis with the formation of a Cabinet. M. Theunis has reserved acceptance until he has conferred with his colleagues in regard to the possibility of settling the question of the Flamandisation of Ghent University.

IMPROVED AMERICAN
REVENUES.

WASHINGTON, June 18th.

Addressing a meeting of the Governmental bureau, President Harding detailed the national revenue and expenditure, showing a surplus of two hundred million dollars, compared with a deficit of 623 millions last year.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MISSIONARIES STILL IN DANGER
FROM BANDITS.

PROTEST BY BRITISH LEGATIONS.

PEKING, June 18th.

The members of the London Mission station at Tientsin apparently are not out of danger, as the town is still reported to be surrounded by brigands.

The British Legation is urging the Government to instruct the local Authorities to take steps for the protection of these British missionaries. Similar action has been already taken by the British Consul General at Hankow.

The missionaries are reported to be still in telephonic communication with the outside world.

BALKANS OUTLOOK.

WAR DANGER SUBSIDING.

LONDON, June 18th.

Despatches from Vienna and Budapest indicate that the war danger in the Balkans is diminishing. The alarm expressed, particularly in the *Jugo-Slavian Press*, which called upon the Government to intervene by force of arms in the Bulgarian revolution, has somewhat subsided. M. Pashitch preferring to adhere to diplomatic methods in order to prevent any infection of the treaty of Neuilly. It was the intention of the Little Entente Powers to make a joint *démarche* to Sofia on June 15th, but this was abandoned in consequence, according to Vienna, of a hint from the representatives of the Great Powers against the danger of hasty action.

TRANS-PACIFIC RECORD.

ESTABLISHED BY "EMPEROR OF
CANADA."

VANCOUVER, June 18th.

The liner *Empress of Canada* has established a new Trans-Pacific record of eight days, ten hours and fifty-three minutes, with an average speed of 20.6 knots, between Yokohama and Race Rocks, despite unfavourable conditions.

LENIN STILL AN INVALID.

MOSCOW, June 18th.

Lenin has been transferred from the Kremlin to a villa in the suburbs. It is reported that his condition indicates a slight improvement.

GENERAL BALAKHOVITCH
STILL ALIVE.

RICA, June 18th.

The officer previously killed near Bialostok, was General Balakhovitch's brother, not the well-known General himself.

THE NEW BRITISH
SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 18th.

It is announced that the new British submarine is now in contravention of the Washington naval agreement.

MARKS' FURTHER DECLINE.

LONDON, June 18th.

Marks closed at 765,000 to the pound sterling. The market is of opinion that it is now impossible for the German authorities to stabilise their currency. French francs sympathetically declined to 75 and Belgian to 84.4.

BOXING.

THE BECKETT-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

LONDON, June 18th.

Beckett has injured his left hand and possibly this will involve the postponement of his fight with Carpentier at Olympia on June 4th. On the advice of Sir Herbert Barker, the home specialist, the hand was X-rayed. Sir Herbert expects that after he has seen the photograph he will be able to decide whether Beckett will be able to box on July 4th.

WORLD FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION-
SHIP.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

In the contest for the world flyweight championship, Pancho Villa, the Filipino, knocked out the holder, Jimmy Wilde, in the seventh round.

DETAILS OF A SPLENDID
FIGHT.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

There were 40,000 people present at the open air fight, which took place on the Polo Ground.

Wilde was always game, but could not withstand the onslaught of the Filipino, who from the first bell to the knockout was almost always rushing in and punishing his opponent. The only round in which the Welshman gave a glimpse of his old-time form was in the sixth, when he met his opponent in the centre of the ring and exchanged punches evenly.

During the fight Wilde protested against Villa's backhand blows, but the Referee declared them fair. In the second round Villa staggered Wilde with a right to the jaw and then hit the Welshman at will. Just as the bell sounded Villa felled Wilde, who was carried to his corner in a dazed condition.

Wilde started the seventh round with his right eye closed. After taking terrible punishment he received a straight right on the jaw and fell flat on his face in an unconscious state. He recovered a few minutes later and smiled gamely when the crowd cheered him.

The Master of Ceremonies made the statement that Wilde was the gamest loser pugilist ever saw.

EARLIER CABLES.

DAVIS CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, June 18th.

At Manchester, playing in the Davis Cup contest, Gomer and Kivgner beat Lycett and Godfree, 6-2, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

CONFUSION IN CHINA
INTERVIEW WITH SIR JOHN
JORDAN.

FOREIGNERS IN PERIL.

The "sturbed" state of China and the general lawlessness prevailing in that country are the result, Sir John Jordan pointed out in an interview with a representative of *The Observer*, of there being hardly any Government there. "It is true," he said, "there is still a Government in Peking, but it receives no revenues, and it does not control the country to any appreciable extent."

A sort of pseudo-militarism has sprung up. The various military governors have been recruiting troops and using them for their own purposes either for personal aggrandisement or for controlling their own part of the country. There are more than a million of these so-called troops, and the line of cleavage between them and bandits is hardly discernible. When they receive no pay for their services from their military chiefs they become bandits.

A very serious position has now been created. During all the disturbances, from the revolution onwards, until I left Peking in 1920 [Sir John was for fourteen years His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary there], the one saving feature of the situation, no matter what the troubles were, was that foreigners and foreign property were always scrupulously respected, so much so that I will just mention it as an illustration—cases occurred where the opposing forces stopped fighting in order to allow a free passage for missionaries coming down from the interior. All that time there was no interference with foreign life at all. Within the last few months, however, there has been a marked and ominous change. Foreigners today are being held to ransom, not only in the north, but in the centre and the south as well.

"This last outrage on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which is the main route between Peking, Nanking, and Shanghai, is especially serious. There is never a train on this line on which foreigners are not travelling, and it is a most daring thing to attack it. The outrage will have a very disturbing effect on travellers to Peking. The alternative to this railway means three or four days' journey by sea. The railway was constructed partly by Great Britain and partly by Germany. The German part has reverted to the Chinese Government, and we are the only foreign people to have an interest in it at the present moment. We have a very large financial stake in the railway, several million pounds sterling being held by British investors."

"The outrage was committed by ex-soldiers belonging to the notorious Chang Hsun, who in 1917 attempted to restore the Manchus and very unfortunately was afterwards given refuge in the Dutch Legation. It is an extremely reprehensible thing for Legations to offer an asylum to Chinese adventurers."

"What ought to be done as regards reparation? I see there is an idea, to get the Chinese Government to pay a heavy ransom for the release of the foreigners. That may, perhaps, be unavoidable in the interest of the lives of the persons taken captive, but it is simply putting a premium on further outrages of the same kind."

"The Government at Peking, although it has hardly any control over the country, ought to be able to deal with this particular case by adopting severe punitive measures. After all, they have thirty thousand troops in Peking under the so-called Christian General Feng Yu Hsiang, who is a fine soldier of the Cromwell type, and often preaches to his troops. There is also Wu Pei Fu, who is not far off at Loynan, in Honan, and he should be quite able to deal with the situation. The whole future safety of foreigners in China depends, in fact, on strong measures against the bandits."

"There are some thousands of foreigners in China, besides the large numbers of missionaries there are scattered all over the country the agents of the Standard Oil, the Asiatic Petroleum, Brunner Mond, and the British-American Tobacco Co. A punitive expedition against the bandits and an International Commission to deal with the whole question on the spot are the first steps which suggest themselves to me. Shantung is a turbulent and overpopulated province, in which the Boxer rebellion had its origin."

GERMANS A "PLAGUE."

FRENCH LEGAL DECISION.

The First Chamber of the Paris Law Courts last month pronounced a judgment according to which the presence of the Germans comes within the legal definition of a pest or plague. This decision arose out of a probate claim based on an article in the civil code, which provides that "wills drawn up in a place which is shut off from communication by reason of a pest, plague, or other contagious malady, may be made in the presence of a justice of the peace or the presence of two witnesses." In 1917 an inhabitant of the Nord Department, which was then overrun by the Germans, became dangerously ill, and, being unable to call in a lawyer, made his will in the presence of the Mayor of the Commune, who wrote it at testator's dictation, in the presence of six witnesses. The testator died in Paris two years later without having made any other will, but his family contested the validity of the will drawn up in 1917. They based their claim on the contention that the Germans could not be described as a "pest, plague, or other contagious malady," but the civil tribunal decided that they could. The First Chamber of the Paris Court has supported this ruling, which, however, unflattering it may be to the Germans, must be considered as good French law.—*Daily Telegraph*.

LONDON'S HANDICAP AS A
PORT.

Leaving out of the question the cross-Channel and purely Continental traffic, the number of overseas passengers outward and inward who arrived at or sailed from British ports was 568,086 during the year 1922. Of this total Liverpool handled about 33 per cent., Southampton 31 per cent., and London 29 per cent. The actual figures were: Liverpool, 120,691 outward and 68,616 inward; Southampton, 101,550 outward and 71,807 inward; while the London figures were: Outward, 69,588, and 41,500 inward. The question naturally arises, Why should London, which, so far as actual tonnage is concerned, is the first port in the world, fall behind Liverpool and Southampton in the matter of passenger business?

The explanation is not very far to seek. It is to be found in the fact that the points of departure for passenger vessels leaving the Port of London—Tilbury or Gravesend—are separated from the Metropolis and the great railway termini by more than two geographical distances. The ocean passenger steamers using the Port of London take on their people either in the Tilbury Dock or by tender in the river at Gravesend. In either case the facilities for travel and the embarking of passengers and their baggage are very far behind the arrangements of either Liverpool or Southampton. At the Mersey port on the morning of March 31st three ocean liners landed their mails and passengers with their baggage in two and a half hours. Adjusting the handicaps, the river side railway station, which is linked with the main lines of the country. At Southampton the passenger trains to or from London go alongside the incoming or departing ship.

But there are no facilities of this nature in connexion with the Port of London. The London docks are not easily accessible by rail and in the case of embarkation at Gravesend the average ocean passenger is so well educated to the amenities of sea travel and all that appertains thereto that he regards a trip on a tender as taboo. It must be remembered that although the ocean voyager may send his heavy baggage in advance, he is still encumbered with sufficient impediments to enable him to appreciate the advantage of "train alongside." The Port of London Authorities have in hand a landing-stage for ocean passengers, but if this is to achieve the purpose of popularizing London as an ocean-passenger port, the railway connections with the Metropolis will have to be vastly improved.

MR. ASQUITH AND LABOUR.

Mr. Asquith addressing a Liberal and Radical meeting at Bournemouth on May 4th said:—One point upon which it seems to me more elucidation is necessary is the attitude of a reunited Liberal party to what is vaguely called Labour. Is Labour to be the common enemy? It would be strange if it were so. It was, in fact, liberalism which gave to Labour its charter and unblocked the avenues through which it obtained access to the powers and opportunities which it now possesses. I for one am not the least alarmed at the red spectre which seems in so many quarters to obsess the imagination and shake the nerves. But it is important to realise that the Labour party is not, in any real sense, at any rate for constructive purposes, a coherent party. It is in fact a Coalition comprising in its different sections men of conspicuous intellect, of extraordinary ability, and many with convictions which have been burnt into their minds and souls by first-hand observation and even personal experience; of the cruel injustices of our existing industrial and social system. In the long road which separates individualism from Communism, there are many stages and halting places. And it seems to me to be a misreading of the signs of the times and the probable course of political developments, to brand and to exorcise them all under a common name. I am, therefore, equally opposed to a Tory-Liberal combination and a declaration of war against Labour. "What then is it which leads me to hope and believe that in a reunited Liberal party, standing on its own legs, we shall find a more excellent way to redress the evils of our industrial system than either Toryism or Socialism can offer? We do not need a new compass; we do not even need a new chart."

BOGUS BAG OF GOLD.

BUSINESS MAN TRICKED IN
RUSSIA.

A British business man recently returned from Russia walked into the private office of a licensed dealer in gold in the West End of London and dumped a heavy bag on his table. "Here it is," he said with an assured air, "and I have 60lb. of it altogether." "What is it?" asked the dealer. "Gold," said his visitor. "I sent you a sample for your assays from Riga. The dealer looked curiously at the glittering contents of the bag. "Gold?" he said. "I don't see any gold here. Where is it?" "Here," insisted the business man, "and according to your assays' report it is 95 per cent. pure." The dealer shook his head, and picked up a broken fragment. "Brazil's alloy," he said briefly. "But the sample I sent you was taken by me myself," protested his visitor. "Did you seal it yourself?" he asked. "No, I handed it to the other man." "Ah!" said the dealer, reflecting. "I am afraid the sample which you brought was not the sample you picked out of the bowl." Nor was it. The business man, had been taken in by a trick which is new to Russia but as old as the gold-mining industry in the United States, where the fraud is known universally as the "gold brick" swindle. He had bought for £2,000 a worthless mass of fragments carefully prepared from an alloy used by brass-workers.

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ANDRE	1st June	3rd July	8th Aug.
CHAMBERD	15th June	17th July	20th Aug.
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"SICILIA"	6,813	25th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,341	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGPORE"	5,334	14th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERMORE"	5,334	19th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUDANHA"	8,098	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SCUDIA"	8,098	30th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	24th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	7th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MONGOLA"	8,056	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

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"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 21st June, D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st June, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th June, D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 24th June, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 26th June, D.L.
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